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United States Department of Agriculture,
BUREAU OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY.

E. W. NELSON, Chief of Bureau.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF ALASKA
ON THE ALASKA GAME LAW, 1916.

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GOVERNOR'S OFFICE,
Juneau, Alaska, December 1, 1916.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my fourth annual report on the administration of the Alaska game law (act approved May 11, 1908, as subsequently amended) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.¹

Respectfully,

J. F. A. STRONG, *Governor.*

Hon. D. F. HOUSTON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

INTRODUCTION.

During the past year the Alaska game law has been enforced as efficiently as the appropriation available for that purpose would permit; and while there have been a number of violations for which convictions have been secured in the courts, there were doubtless many violations that were not reported. The game animals, waterfowl, and shorebirds of the Territory are scattered over a large area, and only nine game wardens are employed regularly. The greater proportion of the violations occur in the more remote districts seldom reached by game wardens. Violations of the game law are frequently reported at points along the international boundary between Alaska and Canada, where hunters on both sides of the line kill game for shipment into Yukon Territory and elsewhere. In order to meet

¹ Regulations approved July 24, 1916, and Sept. 20, 1916, are also included in the appendix and comments thereon made in the body of report in order that it may be brought more nearly up to date.

this situation an international understanding of some kind for the protection of game would seem to be the only solution.

As has been pointed out in previous annual reports of this office, the Alaska game law is inadequate in many respects. Recommendations have been so often made, with the purpose of having its weak spots strengthened, that it is considered a work of supererogation in this annual report to repeat them. When the game animals of Alaska shall have been practically exterminated perhaps action will be taken looking toward their proper conservation. But it will be then too late.

The regulations that have been promulgated by the Department of Agriculture from time to time have been useful, especially in the protection of the deer of southeastern Alaska, of mountain goats of the same section, and of moose and sheep and goats on the Kenai Peninsula. In the other game sections where moose and caribou are found, there are greater opportunities for violations of the law by market hunters, except possibly on the Kenai Peninsula, because of the large areas where these animals are found. In interior Alaska, along the Yukon River and tributary streams, caribou and moose afford the fresh meat supply of many communities. Of course, it is always claimed when fresh moose or caribou meat is found in the possession of people after the open season has elapsed, that the meat was taken during the open season, and the officers of the law have no way of proving that such is not the case. A few years ago a stock raiser in the Circle district of the Yukon started a cattle ranch, his purpose being to afford a fresh beef supply to the people of the district. His cattle have done well, but he has not been able to dispose of his entire product for the reason that the residents will not buy fresh beef so long as they can get fresh moose or caribou for the taking. It is undoubted that the raising of beef cattle is thus discouraged, and a promising industry is retarded because the miner and prospector are able to secure game meat in any season, either by actual violation of the game law or by assuming, as many do, that they are exempt from its operation, inasmuch as "miners and explorers" are permitted to "kill any game animal or bird for food or clothing at any time, *when in need of food*," the same privilege being extended to Indians and other natives. It, therefore, frequently happens that miners and prospectors are always in need of food of this kind, although their larders may be replete with bacon, ham, beans, and canned goods of various kinds; and it may be even possible for them to secure supplies of fresh beef and other fresh domestic meats with little inconvenience. These men reason that they have a perfect right to get their supply of fresh meat from the game of the country—a right which, it seems to me, is not carried in the law, this privilege being accorded them only when they have no other food upon which to subsist.

DEER IN SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA.

Deer are found only in southeastern Alaska, principally upon the many islands of the coastal waters, although at times these animals may be found on the mainland. Whether deer are decreasing in this section is problematical. On this point there is a marked difference

of opinion among hunters and other observers, some claiming that these animals are increasing in number, while others aver that they are becoming fewer each year, especially on the islands near the larger towns, which can be easily reached and where, consequently, the hunting is more intensive. It is also true that many deer are destroyed each year by wolves, although a law passed by the Territorial Legislature places a bounty on these animals, and they are now being exterminated to some extent. The number of deer taken by hunters during the open season of the present year was smaller than for many years past. One cause of this decrease is probably that the number of deer that may be killed by any one person during the open season in southeastern Alaska has been reduced from six to three.

KENAI PENINSULA MOOSE.

The regulation promulgated by the department on July 24, 1916, which prohibits the sale of moose meat on the Kenai Peninsula, has already been productive of excellent results. In this connection, Chief Game Warden Baughman, whose headquarters are at Seward, says that the sale of moose and mountain sheep meat has been stopped completely through the operation of this regulation. He adds:

The issuance of the new regulation has saved at least 25 moose and, perhaps, 15 sheep from market hunters in a single month at Seward and vicinity. The regulation is received by all of our best citizens as the greatest game saver ever passed in Alaska. Moose are reported as being plentiful and mountain sheep are on the increase on the Kenai Peninsula.

Moose are also reported in increasing numbers in some parts of the Yukon Valley and the country contiguous thereto, as, for instance, in the Tanana Valley region. It is to be doubted, however, whether there is any substantial increase in the number of moose in those sections. However, it is not believed that these animals are in danger of complete extinction at this time, nor will they be until the permanent settlement of the regions where they now have their habitat has taken place, a matter of many years to come. A number are killed each year by Indians and white men, and it is a matter of regret that some of these white hunters seem to exercise no thought for the preservation of these animals.

CARIBOU.

There are still vast numbers of caribou in interior Alaska, and some are found in the Alaska Peninsula, the Kenai Peninsula, and in northwestern Alaska. Interior Alaska, however, is their favorite feeding ground. On the vast interior plateaus, on the hills and in the valleys, during the time of their annual migration, literally hundreds and thousands of these animals may be seen, according to the reports of game wardens and prospectors and miners. This animal furnishes the principal source of meat supply for people of the more remote mining camps and hamlets during the winter season.

DISAPPEARANCE OF PTARMIGAN.

From interior, northwestern, and southwestern Alaska come reports of the almost total disappearance of ptarmigan. A year ago

these birds were reported very plentiful in the different sections of the Territory; now hunters and others state that they are seldom seen and never in the large flocks of previous years. A similar condition is reported as to grouse. Game Warden Baughman, of Seward, reports that ptarmigan and grouse are very scarce in that section, and he attributes the scarcity to "migration to other parts." But from Nome, in northwestern Alaska, and from the Yukon country comes the same story, and the question naturally arises, Whither have these birds migrated? So far as can be learned, there has been no disease of any kind among them; the past winter was not unfavorable, neither was the breeding season the past spring and summer. A legend among the Eskimos of northwestern Alaska is to the effect that more than 30 years ago the ptarmigan of that section suddenly disappeared only to return a few years later in greater numbers than before.

On the Pacific coast of Alaska the past winter was exceedingly cold for a short period, and numbers of ducks were reported as having been frozen and starved to death in the ice which formed at the heads of various bays and inlets. The game wardens report that because of this these wild fowl are not so numerous as in former years.

BROWN BEAR.

The brown bears of Alaska, and especially those on Kodiak Island and the contiguous mainland, continue to take their toll of human life, besides aiding in the decimation of wild animal life. During the past year no less than three white men were reported to have been killed by these animals, and, besides, the death of a number of Indians was reported from the same cause. Why the brown bear should be protected is an inexplicable mystery to the resident of Alaska who has first-hand knowledge of the habits of this beast.

AS TO RECOMMENDATIONS.

No specific recommendations are made in this report as to changes needed in the Alaska game law. This has been done in previous annual reports, but, as no results have been apparent, I have refrained from repeating the recommendations contained in previous annual reports and shall content myself with saying that the present game law needs a thorough revision, or, better still, it should be repealed and a new and comprehensive law enacted in its stead.

HUNTING LICENSES.

In the fiscal year 1916 the number of nonresident hunters obtaining hunting licenses was 18, all of whom were citizens of the United States. In the fiscal year 1915 the number of nonresident hunters taking out hunting licenses was 22, all but one of whom were citizens of the United States. Residents of Alaska are not required to take out hunting licenses, even on the Kenai Peninsula. The issuance

of hunting licenses in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, is shown in detail in the table following:

Hunting licenses issued during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.

No. of license.	Date.	Residence of holder.	Fee.
132.....	Aug. 5, 1915	Canceled.....	.....
133.....	Aug. 10, 1915	Citizen of United States.	\$50
134.....	Aug. 24, 1915	do.....	50
135.....	do.....	do.....	50
136.....	Aug. 27, 1915	do.....	50
137.....	do.....	do.....	50
138.....	Sept. 4, 1915	do.....	50
139.....	Sept. 8, 1915	do.....	50
140.....	do.....	do.....	50
141.....	Sept. 25, 1915	do.....	50
1.....	Mar. 24, 1916	do.....	50
2.....	Apr. 15, 1916	do.....	50
3.....	do.....	do.....	50
4.....	Apr. 21, 1916	do.....	50
5.....	do.....	do.....	50
6.....	Apr. 26, 1916	do.....	50
7.....	May 12, 1916	do.....	50
8.....	do.....	do.....	50
9.....	May 13, 1916	do.....	50
Total.....			900

SHIPPING LICENSES.

The number of special moose-shipping licenses issued by this office in the fiscal year 1916 was 9, to 6 different persons, all of whom were citizens of the United States. These licenses were for the shipment of moose trophies taken south of latitude 62° only. In the fiscal year 1915 there were 11 special moose-shipping licenses issued, to 8 different persons, all of whom were citizens of the United States.

The number of general game-shipping licenses issued in the fiscal year 1916 was 22, to residents of the Territory. In the fiscal year 1915 there were 25 general game-shipping licenses issued to residents of the Territory.

The issuance of shipping licenses in the fiscal year 1916 is shown in detail in the two tables following:

Special moose-shipping licenses issued during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.¹

No. of license.	Date.	Residence of holder.	Fee.
60.....	Oct. 15, 1915	Citizen of United States.	\$150
61.....	do.....	do.....	150
62.....	do.....	do.....	150
63.....	do.....	do.....	150
64.....	Oct. 23, 1915	do.....	150
65.....	Oct. 28, 1915	do.....	150
66.....	Nov. 4, 1915	do.....	150
67.....	do.....	do.....	150
1.....	Mar. 2, 1916	do.....	150
Total.....			1,350

¹ Each of the special moose-shipping licenses listed above covered the shipment of one moose trophy taken south of latitude 62°.

General game-shipping licenses issued during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.

No. of license.	Date.	Game or trophy.	Fee.
89	July 2, 1915	1 moose head, 1 caribou head, 1 set caribou horns, 1 mountain sheep head.	\$40
90	July 15, 1915	1 brown bear skin and skull.....	5
91	July 26, 1915	.....do.....	5
92	Aug. 2, 1915	.....do.....	5
93	Sept. 18, 1915	1 pair caribou antlers.....	10
94	Nov. 1, 1915	1 caribou head.....	10
1	Nov. 19, 1915	1 brown bear skin.....	5
2	Dec. 1, 1915	1 mounted deer head.....	5
3	Dec. 13, 1915	1 brown bear skin and skull.....	5
4	.....do.....	.....do.....	5
5	Dec. 15, 1915	1 mountain sheep head, mounted.....	10
6	Feb. 11, 1916	1 brown bear skin.....	5
7	.....do.....	1 mountain goat head.....	5
8	.....do.....	1 brown bear skin.....	5
9	Feb. 12, 1916	1 brown (silver tip) bear skin.....	5
10	Mar. 2, 1916	1 mountain sheep head.....	10
11	Mar. 6, 1916	.....do.....	10
12	.....do.....	.....do.....	10
13	Mar. 10, 1916	1 brown bear skin, mounted.....	5
14	Mar. 15, 1916	1 brown bear skin.....	5
15	June 1, 1916	1 mountain sheep head, mounted.....	10
16	June 21, 1916	1 brown bear skin.....	5
Total.....			180

The foregoing statements in regard to the issuance of shipping licenses do not indicate, of course, the number of game animals which were actually killed. Persons holding hunting licenses did not ship, it is presumed, trophies of all animals killed by them. Nor do these statements take into account the large number of game animals killed for food, very few trophies of which are shipped out of Alaska. No record is kept of the number of shorebirds and waterfowl killed by sportsmen and hunters.

RECEIPTS.

The total receipts of this office from the administration of the game law, consisting of fees for hunting and shipping licenses and fees for issuing guide licenses for the Kenai Peninsula, in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, were \$2,555. Of this amount \$1,855 was paid in during the period from July 1 to December 1, 1915, which is the principal hunting season for big game. The total receipts in the fiscal year 1915 were \$3,190.

GAME TROPHIES SHIPPED FROM ALASKA.

The table following is intended to show the number and kind of trophies actually shipped from the Territory in the fiscal year 1916, under licenses issued by this office, as indicated by clearances through the customs ports.

Game or trophies shipped from Alaska for private use during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.

License No.	Date of shipment.	Kind and number of game or trophies.	Residence of shipper.
HUNTING LICENSES.			
106	July 8, 1915	3 caribou heads and capes, 3 mountain sheep heads and capes, 1 brown bear skin and skull.	United States.
107	.....do.....	.....do.....	Do.
110	.....do.....	3 brown bear skins and skulls, 2 caribou heads and capes, 3 mountain sheep heads and capes.	Do.
123	July 1, 1915	1 brown bear skin.....	Do.
130	July 2, 1915	2 brown bear skins.....	Do.
133	Sept. 19, 1915	3 mountain sheep heads.....	Do.
134	Oct. 14, 1915	3 mountain sheep heads and capes. 2 brown bear skins and skulls.	Do.
135	.....do.....	.....do.....	Do.
136	Oct. 26, 1915	3 mountain sheep heads and hides, 2 brown bear skins and skulls.	Do.
137	.....do.....	.....do.....	Do.
141	Nov. 2, 1915	3 mountain sheep heads, 1 brown bear skin.....	Do.
2	June 6, 1916	3 brown bear skins and skulls.....	Do.
3	June 21, 1916	2 brown bear skins and skulls.....	Do.
5	May 24, 1916	.....do.....	Do.
8	June 26, 1916	.....do.....	Do.
SPECIAL MOOSE-SHIPPING LICENSES.			
59	July 2, 1915	1 moose head.....	Do.
60	Oct. 14, 1915	1 moose head and cape.....	Do.
61	.....do.....	.....do.....	Do.
62	.....do.....	.....do.....	Do.
63	.....do.....	.....do.....	Do.
64	Oct. 26, 1915	1 moose head.....	Do.
65	Nov. 2, 1915	.....do.....	Do.
1	Mar. 3, 1916	.....do.....	Do.
GENERAL GAME-SHIPPING LICENSES.			
57	May 5, 1916	1 moose head, ¹ 2 caribou heads, 1 brown bear skin.....	Alaska.
92	Sept. 22, 1915	1 brown bear skin.....	Do.
93	Sept. 18, 1915	1 pair of caribou antlers.....	Do.
2	Dec. 1, 1915	1 deer head, mounted.....	Do.
3	Dec. 28, 1915	1 brown bear skin and skull.....	Do.
4	Dec. 30, 1915	1 brown bear skin.....	Do.
6	Feb. 22, 1916	.....do.....	Do.
7	Mar. 9, 1916	1 mountain goat head and hide.....	Do.
8	.....do.....	1 brown bear skin.....	Do.
10	Mar. 3, 1916	1 mountain sheep head and cape.....	Do.
14	Mar. 30, 1916	1 brown bear skin.....	Do.

¹ Moose trophy taken north of latitude 62°.

Appendix A contains the full text of the Alaska game law (act of May 11, 1908, with amendments), and all regulations now in force thereunder, together with a list of the game wardens now serving under appointment by the governor.

Appendix B contains a list of the licensed guides appointed for the Kenai Peninsula and the regulations issued by the governor relative to guides and packers.

Appendix C contains the full text of chapters 3 and 62, session laws of Alaska, 1915, the one providing for a bounty on wolves and the other prohibiting the wanton destruction of game animals.

APPENDIX A.

INFORMATION FOR THE PUBLIC IN REGARD TO THE ALASKA GAME LAW AND REGULATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The first comprehensive law for the protection of game in Alaska was the act of June 7, 1902 (32 Stat., 327). Under this act regulations were promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture, to take effect October 1, 1903, imposing local restrictions for the protection of caribou and walrus, modifying the seasons for waterfowl in certain localities, and prescribing rules for the shipment of trophies, specimens for scientific purposes, and live animals and birds for exhibition or propagation. In 1904 the regulations were amended by establishing three game districts, modifying the seasons for certain kinds of game, and prohibiting the use of dogs in hunting deer, moose, or caribou.

THE NEW LAW.

The Sixtieth Congress made important amendments to the original law. Under the new law (35 Stat., 102), approved May 11, 1908, Alaska is divided at latitude 62° into two game districts, with special seasons for each district; caribou on the Kenai Peninsula are given special protection; nonresidents hunting big game other than deer or goats, and residents desiring to export heads or hides of big game from Alaska are required to obtain licenses; authorization is also given for the employment of wardens and the registration of guides. All matters relating to the issue of licenses, employment of wardens, and the registration of guides are placed in charge of the governor of Alaska. Hereafter all correspondence on these subjects or concerning the shipment of heads or trophies should be addressed to the Governor of Alaska, Juneau, Alaska. The Department of Agriculture will continue as heretofore to issue permits for the collection and shipment of specimens for scientific purposes and for live animals and birds for exhibition or propagation. Correspondence relating to these matters should be addressed to the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. The law as amended reads as follows:

TEXT OF THE ACT.

[35 Stat. L., 102; Comp. Laws of Alaska, 1913, secs. 330–337.]

AN ACT To amend an act entitled "An act for the protection of game in Alaska, and for other purposes," approved June seventh, nineteen hundred and two.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That an act entitled "An act for the protection of game in Alaska, and for other purposes," approved June seventh, nineteen hundred and two, be amended to read as follows:

"From and after the passage of this act the wanton destruction of wild game animals or wild birds, except eagles, ravens, and cormorants, the destruction of nests and eggs of such birds, or the killing of any wild birds, other than game birds, except eagles, for the purposes of selling the same or the skins or any part thereof, except as hereinafter provided, is hereby prohibited.

"*Game defined.*—The term 'game animals' shall include deer, moose, caribou, mountain sheep, mountain goats, brown bear, sea lions, and walrus. The term 'game birds' shall include waterfowl, commonly known as ducks, geese, brant, and swans; shore birds, commonly known as plover, snipe, and curlew, and the several species of grouse and ptarmigan.

"*Exemptions.*—Nothing in this act shall affect any law now in force in Alaska relating to the fur seal, sea otter, or any fur-bearing animal or prevent the kill-

ing of any game animal or bird for food or clothing at any time by natives, or by miners or explorers, when in need of food; but the game animals or birds so killed during close season shall not be shipped or sold.

"SEC. 2. *Season*.¹—That it shall be unlawful for any person in Alaska to kill any wild game animals or birds, except during the season hereinafter provided: North of latitude sixty-two degrees, brown bear may be killed at any time; moose, caribou, sheep, walrus, and sea lions from August first to December tenth, both inclusive; south of latitude sixty-two degrees, moose, caribou, and mountain sheep from August twentieth to December thirty-first, both inclusive; brown bear from October first to July first, both inclusive; deer and mountain goats from April first to February first, both inclusive; grouse, ptarmigan, shore birds, and waterfowl from September first to March first, both inclusive: *Provided*, That no caribou shall be killed on the Kenai Peninsula before August twentieth, nineteen hundred and twelve: *And provided further*, That the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized, whenever he shall deem it necessary for the preservation of game animals or birds, to make and publish rules and regulations prohibiting the sale of any game in any locality modifying the close seasons hereinbefore established, providing different close seasons for different parts of Alaska, placing further restrictions and limitations on the killing of such animals or birds in any given locality, or prohibiting killing entirely for a period not exceeding two years in such locality.

"SEC. 3. *Number*.—That it shall be unlawful for any person to kill any female or yearling moose or for any one person to kill in any one year more than the number specified of each of the following animals: Two moose, one walrus or sea lion, three caribou, three mountain sheep, three brown bear, or to kill or have in his possession in any one day more than twenty-five grouse or ptarmigan or twenty-five shore birds or waterfowl.

"*Guns and boats*.—That it shall be unlawful for any person at any time to hunt with dogs any of the game animals specified in this act; to use a shotgun larger than number ten gauge, or any gun other than that which can be fired from the shoulder; or to use steam launches or any boats other than those propelled by oars or paddles in the pursuit of game animals or birds.

"SEC. 4. *Sale*.—That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons at any time to sell or offer for sale any hides, skins, or heads of any game animals or game birds in Alaska, or to sell, offer for sale, or purchase, or offer to purchase, any game animals or game birds, or parts thereof, during the time when the killing of such animals or birds is prohibited: *Provided*, That it shall be lawful for dealers having in possession game animals or game birds legally killed during the open season to dispose of the same within fifteen days after the close of said season.

"SEC. 5. *Licenses*.—That it shall be unlawful for any nonresident of Alaska to hunt any of the game animals protected by this act, except deer and goats, without first obtaining a hunting license, or to hunt on the Kenai Peninsula without a registered guide, and such license shall not be transferable and shall be valid only during the calendar year in which issued. Each applicant shall pay a fee of one hundred dollars for such license, unless he be a citizen of the United States, in which case he shall pay a fee of fifty dollars. Each license shall be accompanied by coupons authorizing the shipment of two moose if killed north of latitude sixty-two degrees, four deer, three caribou, three mountain sheep, three goats, and three brown bear, or any part of said animals, but no more of any one kind.

"A resident of Alaska desiring to export heads or trophies of any of the game animals mentioned in this act shall first obtain a shipping license, for which he shall pay a fee of \$40, permitting the shipment of heads or trophies of one moose, if killed north of latitude sixty-two degrees, four deer, two caribou, two sheep, two goats, and two brown bear, but no more of any one kind; or a shipping license, for which he shall pay a fee of \$10, permitting the shipment of a single head or trophy of caribou or sheep; or a shipping license, for which he shall pay a fee of \$5, permitting the shipment of a single head or trophy of any goat, deer, or brown bear. Any person wishing to ship moose killed south of latitude sixty-two degrees must first obtain a special shipping license for which he shall pay a fee of \$150, permitting the shipment of one moose, or any part thereof. Not more than one general license and two special moose licenses shall be issued to any one person in one year: *Provided*, That before any trophy shall be shipped from Alaska under the provisions of this act the person desir-

¹ See regulations 1-8, and 8 amended, pp. 13-14.

ing to make such shipment shall first make and file with the customs office at the port where such shipment is to be made an affidavit to the effect that he has not violated any of the provisions of this act; that the trophy which he desires to ship has not been bought or purchased and has not been sold and is not being shipped for the purpose of being sold, and that he is the owner of the trophy which he desires to ship, and if the trophy is that of moose, whether the animal from which it was taken was killed north or south of latitude sixty-two degrees: *Provided further*, That any resident of Alaska prior to September first, nineteen hundred and eight, may without permit or license ship any head or trophy of any of the game animals herein mentioned upon filing an affidavit with the customs office at the port where such shipment is to be made that the animal from which said head or trophy was taken was killed prior to the passage of this act. Any affidavit required by the provisions of this act may be subscribed and sworn to before any customs officer or before any officer competent to administer an oath.

"The governor of Alaska is hereby authorized to issue licenses for hunting and shipping big game. On issuing a license he shall require the applicant to state whether the heads or trophies to be obtained or shipped under said license will pass through the ports of entry at Seattle, Washington, Portland, Oregon, or San Francisco, California, and he shall forthwith notify the collector of customs at the proper port of entry as to the name of the holder of the license and the name and address of the consignee. All proceeds from licenses, except \$1 from each fee, which shall be retained by the clerk issuing the license to cover the cost of printing and issue, shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States as miscellaneous receipts; the amount necessary for the enforcement of this act shall be estimated for annually by the Agricultural Department and appropriated for including the employment and salaries to be paid to game wardens herein authorized. And the governor shall annually make a detailed and itemized report to the Secretary of Agriculture, in which he shall state the number and kind of licenses issued, the money received, which report shall also include a full statement of all trophies exported and all animals and birds exported for any purpose.

"And the governor of Alaska is further authorized to employ game wardens, to make regulations for the registration and employment of guides, and fix the rates for licensing guides and rates of compensation for guiding. Every person applying for a guide license shall, at the time of making such application, make and file with the person issuing such license an affidavit to the effect that he will obey all the conditions of this act and of the regulations thereunder, that he will not violate any of the game laws or regulations of Alaska, and that he will report all violations of such laws and regulations that come to his knowledge. Any American citizen or native of Alaska, of good character, upon compliance with the requirements of this act, shall be entitled to a guide license. Any guide who shall fail or refuse to report any violation of this act, or who shall himself violate any of the provisions of this act, shall have his license revoked, and in addition shall be liable to the penalty provided in section seven of this act, and shall be ineligible to act as guide for a period of five years from the date of conviction.

"SEC. 6. That it shall be unlawful for any persons, firm, or corporation, or their officers or agents, to deliver to any common carrier, or for the owner, agent, or master of any vessel, or for any other person, to receive for shipment or have in possession with intent to ship out of Alaska, any wild birds, except eagles, or parts thereof, or any heads, hides, or carcasses of brown bear, caribou, deer, moose, mountain sheep, or mountain goats, or parts thereof, unless said heads, hides, or carcasses are accompanied by the required license or coupon and by a copy of the affidavit required by section five of this act: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent the collection of specimens for scientific purposes, the capture or shipment of live animals and birds for exhibition or propagation, or the export from Alaska of specimens under permit from the Secretary of Agriculture, and under such restrictions and limitations as he may prescribe and publish.

"It shall be the duty of the collector of customs at Seattle, Portland, and San Francisco to keep strict account of all consignments of game animals received from Alaska, and no consignment of game shall be entered until due notice thereof has been received from the governor of Alaska or the Secretary of Agriculture, and found to agree with the name and address on the shipment. In case consignments arrive without license they shall be detained for sixty days, and if a license be not then produced said consignments shall be forfeited

to the United States and shall be delivered by the collector of customs to the United States marshal of the district for such disposition as the court may direct.

"SEC. 7. *Penalties.*—That any person violating any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall forfeit to the United States all game or birds in his possession, and all guns, traps, nets, or boats used in killing or capturing said game or birds, and shall be punished for each offense by a fine of not more than two hundred dollars or imprisonment not more than three months, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court. Any person making any false or untrue statements in any affidavit required by this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall forfeit to the United States all trophies in his possession, and shall be punished by a fine in any sum not more than two hundred dollars or imprisonment not more than three months, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

"*Enforcement.*—It is hereby made the duty of all marshals and deputy marshals, collectors, or deputy collectors of customs, all officers of revenue cutters, and all game wardens to assist in the enforcement of this act. Any marshal, deputy marshal, or warden in or out of Alaska may arrest without warrant any person found violating any of the provisions of this act or any of the regulations herein provided, and may seize any game, birds, or hides, and any traps, nets, guns, boats, or other paraphernalia used in the capture of such game or birds and found in the possession of said person in or out of Alaska, and any collector or deputy collector of customs, or warden, or licensed guide, or any person authorized in writing by a marshal shall have the power above provided to arrest persons found violating this act or said regulations and seize said property without warrant to keep and deliver the same to a marshal or a deputy marshal. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, upon request of the governor or Secretary of Agriculture, to aid in carrying out the provisions of this act.

"SEC. 8. That all acts or parts of acts in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed."

Approved May 11, 1908.

AMENDMENT.

By act of Congress approved March 4, 1911 (36 Stat., 1360), an open season for game birds is provided in the region north of latitude 62°. The act referred to reads as follows:

"*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That from and after the passage of this act it shall be lawful to kill grouse, ptarmigan, shore birds, and waterfowl from September first to March first, both inclusive, anywhere in the Territory of Alaska."

GENERAL REGULATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

In accordance with the proviso in section 6 of the foregoing act, authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to prescribe restrictions and limitations governing the collection and shipment of specimens for scientific purposes, and of live animals and birds for exhibition or propagation, the following regulations, dated, August one, nineteen hundred and eight, were prescribed to take effect October one, nineteen hundred and eight:

1. PERMITS.

Hereafter the Department of Agriculture will not issue permits for the shipment of trophies, including heads or hides of game animals, since the new law requires that such trophies be shipped under regular hunting or shipping licenses issued by the governor of Alaska. Persons desiring to collect specimens of mammals, birds, nests, or eggs in Alaska for scientific purposes must satisfy the department that the specimens are intended for such purposes before permits will be issued, and must forward with the permit to the collector of customs at Seattle, Portland, or San Francisco a list showing the number of each kind of game collected under said permit before the specimens will be released from the customhouse. If several shipments are made under one permit, the permit should accompany the first consignment and a list of the game con-

tained in each shipment mailed to the collector of customs at the time of such shipment. Permits will be issued only to regular representatives of public museums or, under exceptional circumstances, to persons who are known to be making special investigations.

Persons desiring to ship live animals or birds should obtain permits sufficiently in advance of shipment to avoid any delay when the consignments reach the customhouse.

Applicants should be careful to state in each case the region where specimens are to be collected and the probable port and date of shipment. All permits will expire on December 31 of the year of issue, but consignments actually shipped before such expiration may be admitted upon arrival at Seattle, Portland, or San Francisco.

2. SPECIMENS FOR SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES.

Packages containing specimens for scientific purposes offered for shipment must be marked "Specimens for scientific purposes," or words to like effect, and must bear the shipper's name and address. Inattention to these details will render packages subject to examination and detention by officers of the customs. Packages of specimens addressed to the United States Department of Agriculture, the Smithsonian Institution, or the United States National Museum, if properly marked, may be shipped without permit and without examination. Packages addressed to individuals, whether officers of executive departments or not, must be accompanied by permit.

3. LIVE ANIMALS AND BIRDS.

Live animals or birds for exhibition or propagation may be captured in a close season under permit only, and shipments must be accompanied by permits except as stated in regulation 4. Consignments offered for shipment without permit will not be refused transportation, but may be forwarded to Seattle, Portland, or San Francisco and held there at owner's risk and expense until permits are obtained.

4. PARKS EXCEPTED.

Live animals (not exceeding 10 in one consignment) and live birds (not exceeding 25 in one consignment) may be shipped without permit to the following public zoological parks, if shipped directly to said parks and not to some agent:

Golden Gate Park, San Francisco.

Lincoln Park, Chicago.

Menagerie of Central Park, New York.

National Zoological Park, Washington.

New York Zoological Society, New York City.

Zoological Society, Philadelphia.

Consignments for these parks which exceed the above-mentioned limits must be accompanied by regular permits in all cases.

5. RESERVED RIGHTS OF DEPARTMENT.

The department expressly reserves the right to examine at Seattle, Portland, or San Francisco any or all specimens, live game animals, or game birds from Alaska, whether shipped as personal baggage or otherwise; to detain, if necessary, at said ports any consignment of game animals or birds or any part thereof not forwarded in conformity with these regulations, and to require the return of the same either to original port of shipment or their delivery to the United States marshal for disposition in accordance with the provisions of sections 6 and 7 of the act. Owners and masters of vessels will accept all consignments subject to these conditions. In case of return, all expenses of re-shipment will be paid by the vessel transporting the goods from Alaska; and the master of said vessel must file at Seattle, Portland, or San Francisco a customs receipt for all goods returned to Alaska.

6. EXAMINATION OF SHIPMENTS.

Specimens or live animals and birds arriving at Seattle or San Francisco, not covered by permits or shipped contrary to these regulations, will be held for examination by officers of the customs, promptly reported, and released only

upon instructions from the Treasury Department: *Provided*, That all goods not released within 60 days after arrival shall be returned to the port of shipment (at the expense of the vessel bringing the same) for disposition in accordance with the provisions of sections 6 and 7 of the act.

All previous regulations and all special rulings of the department in conflict with these regulations are hereby revoked.

REGULATIONS FOR THE PROTECTION OF DEER, MOOSE, CARIBOU, SHEEP, AND MOUNTAIN GOATS IN ALASKA.

(Approved July 24, 1916.)

By virtue of the authority conferred upon the Secretary of Agriculture by section 2 of the act of May 11, 1908 (35 Stat., 102), entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act for the protection of game in Alaska, and for other purposes,' approved June 7, 1902," the following regulations for the protection of deer, moose, caribou, mountain sheep, and mountain goats in Alaska are made and published, to take effect August 1, 1916:

REGULATION 1.—OPEN SEASON FOR DEER.

The killing of deer in southeastern Alaska is hereby limited to deer having horns not less than 3 inches long, and the season for killing such deer in southeastern Alaska is limited to the period from August 15 to October 31, both dates inclusive.

REGULATION 2.—LIMITS.

The number of deer killed by any one person during the open season in southeastern Alaska is hereby limited to three.

REGULATION 3.—SALE.

The sale of deer carcasses in southeastern Alaska is hereby prohibited until August 1, 1918.

REGULATION 4.—DOES AND FAWNS.

The killing of female deer and fawns in southeastern Alaska is hereby prohibited until August 1, 1918.

REGULATION 5.—DEER ON CERTAIN ISLANDS.

The killing of deer on Kodiak Island and Long Island, and the killing of deer on the following islands in southeastern Alaska: Duke Island, near Dixon Inlet; Gravina Island, near Ketchikan; Kruzof Island, west of Sitka; San Juan Island and Suemez Island, near Klawak; and Zarembo Island, near Wrangel, is hereby prohibited until August 1, 1918.

REGULATION 6.—MOOSE IN SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA.

The killing of moose in southeastern Alaska, east or south of the Lynn Canal, is hereby prohibited until August 1, 1918.

REGULATION 7.—MOUNTAIN GOATS.

The killing of mountain goats in southeastern Alaska and on the Kenai Peninsula is hereby prohibited until August 1, 1918.

REGULATION 8.—KENAI PENINSULA.¹

The killing of caribou on the Kenai Peninsula is hereby prohibited until August 1, 1918.

The killing of mountain sheep in the eastern part of the Kenai Peninsula, east of longitude 150° (the location of which is indicated approximately by a north and south line passing through the Stalter Place on the Kenai River), is hereby prohibited until August 1, 1918.

The shipment of carcasses of moose and sheep for sale from Seward or other points on the Kenai Peninsula is hereby prohibited, and no carcasses of said animals shall be accepted for shipment to other points in Alaska unless accom-

¹ See amendment to Regulation 8, under date of September 20, 1916, p. 14.

panied by affidavit of the owner that they were not purchased and are not intended for sale.

The regulations of March 24, 1914, July 14, 1914, and June 30, 1915, for the protection of game in Alaska, are hereby revoked, effective August 1, 1916.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and official seal this 24th day of July, 1916.

[SEAL.]

C. F. MARVIN,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

REGULATION FOR THE PROTECTION OF MOOSE AND MOUNTAIN SHEEP ON THE KENAI PENINSULA AND ADJOINING REGION IN ALASKA.

(Approved September 20, 1916.)

By virtue of the authority conferred upon the Secretary of Agriculture by section 2 of the act of May 11, 1908 (35 Stat., 102), entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act for the protection of game in Alaska, and for other purposes,' approved June 7, 1902," paragraph 3 of Regulation 8 of the regulations for the protection of deer, moose, caribou, mountain sheep, and mountain goats in Alaska, effective August 1, 1916, is hereby amended, effective October 1, 1916, to read as follows:

The sale of carcasses or parts thereof of moose and sheep in the region south of latitude 62° north and between longitude 141° west and the western outlet of Lake Clark in longitude 155° west, or the shipment of carcasses or parts thereof of said animals for sale from Anchorage, Seward, or other points on the Kenai Peninsula, is hereby prohibited until October 1, 1918, and no carcasses or parts thereof of said animals shall be accepted for shipment to other points in Alaska unless accompanied by affidavit of the owner that they were not purchased and are not intended for sale.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Department of Agriculture to be affixed this twentieth day of September, 1916.

[SEAL.]

D. F. HOUSTON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

LIST OF GAME WARDENS.

Name.	Residence.	Name.	Residence.
Baughman, J. A.....	Seward.	McDonald, R. S.....	Fairbanks.
Ericksen, Peter S.....	McCarthy.	Neuhaus, Charles.....	Nome.
Ericson, Aron.....	Anchorage.	Nickett, Charles.....	Ketchikan.
Hoey, Andrew.....	Nenana.	Steel, Robert E.....	Eagle.
McDonald, J. F.....	Juneau.		

APPENDIX B.

REGULATIONS RELATIVE TO LICENSED GUIDES AND PACKERS IN THE KENAI PENINSULA.

Under the provisions of the Alaska game laws the following rules and regulations have been issued by the governor of Alaska, governing the appointment, compensation, and conduct of licensed guides:

1. Licensed guides shall be of two classes, (1) white citizens of the United States, and (2) men of mixed blood leading a civilized life—Indians, Eskimos, or Aleuts—all herein referred to as natives. Guides of both classes will be appointed for the term of two years, unless their licenses are sooner revoked; and no person will be appointed a licensed guide unless he states his intention of devoting the principal part of his time during the hunting season to the business of guiding hunting parties in the game regions of the Kenai Peninsula.
2. Each licensed guide of the first class shall pay a license fee of \$25 for the period for which his commission is issued or remains in effect. Each guide of the second class shall pay a license fee of \$7.50 for the period for which his commission is issued or remains in effect.
3. The compensation which each guide of the first and second classes may charge for his services during the hunting season shall be at the rate of not

less than \$5 nor more than \$10 per day during the time he is employed: *Provided*, Any guide may, in his discretion and with the full consent of the hunting party, enter into special arrangements whereby he shall charge for his services the above-named per diem rates for a minimum period of 30 days for a hunting trip.

4. No licensed guide shall shoot or kill any moose or other game animal while engaged in conducting a hunting party.

5. An official badge is furnished to each licensed guide, who shall surrender the badge to the nearest game warden whenever his term of service shall be terminated for any cause.

6. Licensed guides, while appointed by the governor and held generally responsible to him, will be held accountable to the game wardens for their conduct while actually employed as such guides, and packers will be held responsible to the game wardens for their conduct while actually employed as such packers.

7. Packers shall be appointed by the game wardens, who shall keep a register of their names and report such registration to the governor. The compensation of packers shall not exceed \$3.50 per day for the period during which they are employed.

8. It shall be the duty of every guide and packer to report to the nearest game warden, or any other officer charged with the enforcement of the game law, at the earliest possible moment any and all infractions of the law or the regulations thereunder which may have come within his observation or knowledge.

9. Whenever a guide is employed by any person or party, such guide shall, at the expiration of the period of time for which he is employed, make a written statement to the nearest game warden in the district, stating the number of days he was employed, the number of persons guided, their names, residence, and the number of each kind of game killed; and if nonresidents, the number of their license.

LIST OF LICENSED GUIDES ON THE KENAI PENINSULA.

Name.	Residence.	Name.	Residence.
Berg, Andrew.....	Kenai.	Swesey, B. F.....	Seward.
Berg, Emil.....	Do.	Tolman, C. C.....	Do.
Dewitt, William.....	Seward.	Towle, Thomas B.....	Do.
Posth, Fritz.....	Do.	Votaw, C. L.....	Do.
Simons, Andrew.....	Do.		

All guides listed above are of the first class.

APPENDIX C.

LAWS PASSED BY 1915 SESSION OF ALASKA TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE FOR PROTECTION OF GAME ANIMALS.

CHAPTER 3.

AN ACT To preserve the food supply of Alaska, placing a bounty on certain wild animals and providing for the payment of same.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska:

SEC. 1. There is hereby placed upon every wild wolf within the Territory of Alaska, a bounty of ten dollars, said sum to be paid in accordance with the provisions of this act.

SEC. 2. To obtain said bounties, any person capturing or killing a wolf within the Territory of Alaska, after the passage of this act, shall, as soon as possible forward the pelt or skin of such animal, properly prepared for sale, said pelts or skins must be head and tail pelts thoroughly dried, retaining "Ulna-Radius" or forearm on left forearm of said pelt or skin to the Treasurer of the Territory of Alaska, Juneau, Alaska, accompanied by the following oath which shall be placed in an envelope, and securely fastened to said pelt or skin.

The Treasurer of the Territory of Alaska will be provided with a suitable punch, not less than one-eighth of an inch, five pointed star punch, and will then and there punch the left ear of said pelt or skin and remove or cause to be removed the "Ulna-Radius" or forearm of said pelt or skin:

"I, _____, do solemnly swear or affirm, that on the _____ day of _____, 191____, I took the wolf whose skin is herewith attached, in the vicinity of _____ in the Territory of Alaska; that no poisons or other means that might cause the wanton destruction of any fur bearing animal were used in the capture of said pelt; that I have exhibited said pelt or skin to _____ and _____, who are both citizens of the United States, and residents of Alaska, and who are witnesses to this oath; that I am justly entitled to the bounty of _____ dollars under the laws of Alaska; that my Post Office address is _____, Alaska.
Witness:

I, _____, a Notary Public for the Territory of Alaska, residing at _____, certify that on this _____ day of _____, 191____, personally appeared before me _____ who signed the foregoing oath in my presence, and declared the same to be true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

Notary Public for Alaska.

SEC. 3. Upon receipt of any pelt or skin accompanied by proper oath in accordance with Section 2 of this Act, the Treasurer of Alaska shall forward the amount due to the person capturing said animal.

SEC. 4. The Treasurer of Alaska shall from time to time cause to be held sales of all pelts or skins which may come into his keeping, and shall apply the proceeds of such sales, first to the expense of caring for and disposing of such pelts and the balance toward the payment of the aforesaid bounties. The Treasurer of Alaska shall cause to be destroyed any skins which may prove to be worthless and unsalable.

SEC. 5. *False affidavit.*—Any person making a false affidavit for the purpose of fraudulently obtaining any money from the Treasury of the Territory of Alaska under the provisions of this Act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of \$100.00 for the first offense or \$250.00 for a second or other offenses, or be confined in the Territorial jail for a period of six months for the first offense and for a period of one year for a second and other offenses, or both, at the discretion of the Court.

Approved March 31, 1915.

CHAPTER 62.

AN ACT To prevent the wanton destruction of game animals within the Territory of Alaska, and providing punishment therefor.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska:

SEC. 1. From and after the passage of this Act, any person killing a deer or other wild food animal within the Territory of Alaska, with intent to wantonly destroy said animal and without making every effort to have such animal utilized for food, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$500 or imprisonment not exceeding six months.

SEC. 2. Any person who shall have knowledge of any violation of this Act and who shall fail to report the same to the authorities, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$200 or imprisonment not exceeding three months.

Approved April 29, 1915.